

E. Hancock.

(Established
} A. D. 1758.

it, and that we were obliged to traverse it though as hot as we could well endure. There is a long and high ridge of lava stretching from about midway above the base of the mountain to the north, probably formed by some unrecorded eruptions; it has served to break the various streams of lava which have subsequently poured down each side of it. Upon it stands a small stone building used by the hermitage, and a *Via Drusis*, or representation of the fourteen stages of the Saviour's passion in bearing the cross extends towards the cone. The path to the hermitage was of course cut off during the eruption, and the old monks terribly frightened. We traversed it now, thinking we might well go over half the earth, without meeting with such a desolation. Riding on for a mile or more beyond the hermitage we came to a hollow formed between the summit of *Somma* and *Vesuvius*, called the 'Atrio di Cavallo.' Here we left our horses and prepared for a scramble up the cone. We were surrounded by mineral fragments of every color and dye, ejected from the mountain, the yellow sulphurous stone appearing in large masses. I noticed some rocks as large as two of our horses, which had shivered into fragments by the exposure of their heated masses and their fall. Now came the really difficult part of the ascent, by no means without danger, when the mountain was throwing out its small artillery of hot stones. The angle of elevation, which we ascend the cone will but just admit its surface to lie without rolling down, and with the slightest aid from hand or foot, a mass of matter is set on its descent. We at first underlook to mount by that section of the cone, which composed of ashes, sand and pebbles, but we lost half our progress at each step,—a bad illustration of the way in which many people undertake to mount to certain other eminences in life, with double the fatigue and half the success of the right way. By the side of this unstable matter was the more suspicious line of the lava stream, composed of fragments of the hard, rough, smelted. By this we ascended on all fours, our hands being prick-

BOUNDARY QUESTION.

NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The importance of the disputed territory in a military point of view, is ably set forth in the following extract from the North American Review for June, 1832.

"If a war should ever again arise between the United States and Great Britain the policy of our country is obvious; the Acadian peninsula must be ours at all hazards, and at any cost of blood or treasure. Were this once gained, the rest of the colonies would fall almost as soon as we might please to summon them, and the whole coast of the United States be safe from any serious attack."

It is impossible to look back upon the transactions of the late war, without wondering at the total want of strategic skill displayed by our Government.—Every point in the British possessions was threatened except those which were vital; the bravery of our soldiers was applied to objects, which, if attained, would have been of no real value. Canada was the prize we proposed to ourselves, and the first attack upon it was directed from Detroit; the second, from the Niagara river; and on this point, of no value in a military point of view, the energies of two successive campaigns were wasted—the ill combined movement on Montreal was not attempted until a superior opposing force had been collected, and had it been successful would have been far from decisive. Now it is clear, that any person possessed of a military eye, would see at once, that Quebec ought to have been the object of attack; or else, a post should have been seized and fortified upon the St. Lawrence, below that city, which would have rendered its communication with the sea unsafe.

It fortunately happens, that there is a portion of the American territory so advantageously situated, that if a proper use were made of it, it might neutralize all the benefits derived by the British government from the possession of Nova Scotia. We allude to the territory possessed by the state of Maine, north of the forty-sixth degree of latitude. This divides New Brunswick from Canada, and would enable an army, collected in it, to threaten Quebec on the one side, and Halifax on the other. It would compel the British government, in case of war, to form an equal army both in New Brunswick and Lower Canada, and to unite in the St. Lawrence a fleet of such strength, as would leave little force disposable for the blockade of our coast, probably too little to contend with our navy. Should the defence on either side be neglected, one or other would fall; with Quebec would fall the whole of Canada; with Halifax, all hopes of curbing the exertions of our maritime force.

This district presents the incalculable advantage of enabling an army moving in it, to act upon two; and in addition, threatens points, not of minor, but of vital importance. The British government have strained every nerve to prove a right to its possession, and now that the question is decided, so far as the difference is of any value, in our favor acquiesces with a bad grace in the decision of the umpire. Its value is by them far better appreciated than by us, who seem to look upon the matter as if it merely touched the property of a certain number of square miles, of a territory by no means fertile, and did not include a military position capable of securing the tranquility of ten times its own extent. The value of a military road from New Brunswick to Quebec has been insisted upon, in the arguments of the British agents; but they have never whispered the actual truth, that they desired its possession by us far more than they feared its mere loss to them. It cannot be doubted, that should a war again occur, the very first hostile step would be the seizure of this debatable ground, which resting upon the two strong holds of the British government, would never again return into our possession. It ought, therefore, to be at once occupied in such a manner, that its total loss need not be feared. For this purpose, a fortress capable of sustaining a siege until it could be relieved, should be erected upon the upper valley of the St. John, and connected with the settled country by a military road, and a chain of fortified posts.

It appears from the following article by a correspondent of the New-York Gazette, that the British Government in 1783 understood the boundary line to run where we have always claimed that it should run.

The Boundary Question.—Mr. Editor.—In turning over some old Periodicals at the Library of the Historical Society, I found a number of the "Political Magazine and Parliamentary Journal," for February, 1783, containing a map in which "the Boundaries, as settled by the Treaty of Peace are accurately laid down." On referring to the map itself, I found the boundary line marked out precisely as we claim it, and the Highlands of the St. Lawrence alone designated. Upon page 145, a description is given, which is as follows:—"The boundaries are distinguished by the cross strokes which run north from the mouth of the river St. Croix, in the Bay of Fundy, to the mountains near the river St. Lawrence, from thence the cross lines run southwest, west and northwest along the above mentioned mountains, cross Lake Champlain," &c.

No other mountains are marked out upon this map, than those near the River

and no pretence is made of any other line. The debates in Parliament which accompany this map, of which it is an illustration, all refer to that boundary, and complain of the cession of that territory.

IMPORTANT FROM HALIFAX.

Halifax papers have been received at Boston, to the 27th ult.—from which it appears that the late proceedings of Maine have created a great excitement in Nova Scotia. The Legislative Council, on learning the intention of Maine to take forcible possession of the Disputed Territory, immediately suspended all other business, in order to concert measures for repelling invasion, and defending the just rights of the Province of New Brunswick. They "regard with the deepest indignation the sudden and unprovoked attempt to wrest by violence the said possessions and jurisdiction from an empire, distinguished as much by its justice as its power and greatness"—and consider as "utterly unworthy and frivolous the pretensions by which the said State attempts to vindicate its most extraordinary and most unjustifiable proceedings."

The House of Assembly held a special session for the purpose of acting on this subject, and passed resolutions unanimously, authorizing the Lieut. Governor to draft militia and to accept volunteers to serve with the regular troops in defence of the Province and of New Brunswick. The militia of the Province are to be enrolled from the age of 16 to 60, and the sum of £100,000 is to be placed at the disposal of the Lieut. Governor, for paying the militia, and defraying the expenses of the public defence. One third of the militia, to the extent of 3000 men, between the ages of 18 and 45, are to be drafted and officered for active service.

Such was the enthusiastic feeling with which these measures were adopted, that leave was asked of the Speaker to give three cheers, in which the galleries might join, which was granted, and three hearty cheers were given accordingly. H. B. M. ship Crocodile, for St. John's, N. B. with a division of the 69th Regiment, sailed from Halifax, 23d ult. The transport Eliza, with another division, followed on the 25th. The Numa, with the remainder of the corps, from Barbadoes, was supposed to have proceeded in company with the Crocodile, as she was spoken to the westward of Halifax on the morning of the 23d, and was probably fallen in with by the Crocodile, and ordered to St. John's, N. B.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

When Mr. Cambreleng moved, in Saturday night's sitting, that the House go into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, to take up certain appropriation bills—

Mr. Chambers asked to withdraw the motion to enable him (Mr. C.) to make a statement; and Mr. Cambreleng having withdrawn his motion, Mr. Chambers said the statement he wished to make related to a matter affecting himself, in some degree, and would therefore barely submit it to the House to do in the matter what might seem right and proper. He said he had for some weeks past, and during the last session, been layd out about the rotunda and on the stairs and passages of the Capitol by a lean, hungry, starved-looking man, who met him at every turn, and the vision of whose ghastly face haunted him even in his hours of rest.

This man had been one of the real laboring men—a sub-contractor—who had macadamized the beautiful avenue immediately in front of the capitol during a period of deep calamity and distress in the city, when the cholera prevailed. The superintendent of the work having reserved the right to abrogate the contract for any delay or suspension of the work, refused to permit the contractor to suspend it, but sent physicians among the laborers to advise them not to work early in the morning or late in the evening, and not to work hard at any time. Disease, death, and alarm dispersed the greater part of the operative force, the contractor was ruined, and the sub-contractor was involved in all the worst consequences of the failure, and in debt for a great part of the labor.

He had repeatedly been imprisoned for debt, and separated from an interesting family for want of bread to feed them; disease had followed, and the man was now, and had been, for many months here soliciting justice at the hands of the Government, in a state of actual suffering for the comforts of life, while this Government owed him upward of five thousand dollars, which for years he has been begging for—yes begging for justice—for he is broken in spirit, and suffering for almost made him mad. The Senate (Mr. C. said) had at last passed a bill for his relief, and this day while the House was in session, the committee over which he had the honor to preside (and it was a high honor to preside over that committee, for they earned their daily bread) had examined the bill, and ordered him to ask leave to report it without amendment, and ask a departure from all the rules which might obstruct its commitment to a committee of the whole; and he would even ask that it should go to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. C. begged leave to add that he had some doubt whether this man had not to-day committed a breach of the privileges of the House, for when the committee of claims emerged from their room, the poor fellow, as usual, was in waiting at the door in fear and trembling, and on being told the committee had decided to recommend to the House to pass his bill, and that every effort would be made to get it through, his sallow face turned pale as death, and the fountains of his eyes overflowed, and the members of the committee, without exception, though not greatly given to the "melting mood," joined in the poor fellow's undignified expression of feeling. He, unfortunate man, again saw in prospect his suffering wife and little ones assembled around him, and himself from the danger of a return to his prison—it depended upon the House whether it should be so or not.

[The good feeling of the House was manifested by a general cry of "leave, leave." The bill was afterward specially taken up in committee, reported to the House, and passed after 4 o'clock in the morning.]—[National Intelligencer.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

NEWPORT, SATURDAY, March 16, 1839.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Judicial Court of this State, closed its March term in this town, on Monday afternoon last.

Edward Gladding, who was indicted before the Grand Jury of this Court, last week, for assaulting and resisting constables Burdick and Taggart, when in the discharge of their duty, plead guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to 10 days imprisonment on each of the two indictments, and to pay the cost of Court.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

This Court closed its annual term at Washington on Saturday last. Before the adjournment, on Friday, the Chief Justice gave the opinion of the Court on the important question of the right of Corporations established by a State, to recover debts contracted in other States. His opinion was very long, and exceedingly able, reversing the decision of the Alabama Circuit Court, and maintaining, with great power of argument, the ground that the corporation of any State can maintain a suit in the Courts of any other State, or in the United States Courts.

Special Minister to England.—The National Intelligencer of Tuesday last says:—"Not yet hearing of the designation of any citizen by the Executive for the Special Mission to London, (suggested by the appropriation for that purpose by Congress,) we are confirmed in the belief that no such appointment will be made for the present."

PENSIONERS.

The Pension Bill passed at the late session of Congress, appropriates the sum of \$326,250 for the payment of Revolutionary Pensioners;—\$400,685 for invalid pensioners;—\$490,984 for pensions to widows and orphans, under the Act of July 4th, 1836;—\$1,372,000 for five years' pensions to widows, under the Act of 7th July, 1838;—and \$10,000 for half pay pensioners. Total, \$2,498,919.

NAVAL.—We learn from the Norfolk Beacon, that the Frigate Brandywine is ordered to be fitted for sea with despatch.

THE NEXT CENSUS.

The Act which passed at the late session, providing for taking the next Census, prescribes various items to be noted by the Marshals and their assistants, viz:

First, The sex of all free white persons. Secondly, the ages of all under 5—under 10—under 15—under 20—and then under each successive 10, to 100. Thirdly, the number of deaf and dumb free whites under 14—under 25—and of 25 and upwards; also, the number of blind—of insane and idiots—specifying how many of the last two are a public charge. Free colored persons, or colored persons bound to service for a term, or for life, are to be enumerated, the sexes distinguished, and the ages under 10, under 21, under 30, under 55, and under 100, to be noted. Also, the number, without regard to age, of deaf and dumb, blind, insane and idiots, and how many of the last two are a public charge.

The enumeration is to commence on the 1st of June, 1840, and to be completed in ten months.

Fast Day.—Thursday, the 28th inst. is appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts, as a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer, in that Commonwealth.

Gov. Hill, of New-Hampshire, has appointed Thursday, the 4th day of April for the Annual Fast in that State.

FIRE IN WICKFORD.—On Tuesday evening last, about 8 o'clock, a blacksmith's shop, situated on the Main-street, at the upper end of the village of Wickford, was destroyed by fire. It was owned by Jonathan Reynolds, Esq. and had in it about two tons of Hay.

Aroostook.—The Portland Courier says, that the meaning of this word is *Arrowhead*,—and is applied to the river from the resemblance of the point of land formed by its confluence with the St. John, to that implement of Indian warfare.

From St. John's, Capt. Norris, of the British sch'r Union-Jack, arrived at Boston on Wednesday, from St. John, N. B. whence she sailed on Sunday last. Reports, that the British troops had not proceeded further than Fredericton at the last accounts received at St. John. The Chronicle of the 5th inst. received by this vessel, mentions the arrival of the Crocodile, from Halifax, but not of the transports with the remainder of the 69th regiment, whence it is inferred, that they had not arrived.

STEAM VESSELS OF WAR.

One of the late Acts of Congress contains an appropriation of \$300,000 for the commencement of three steam vessels of war. It is gratifying to see that a beginning is thus made in providing the Nation with this new and indispensable means of defence. According to a paragraph in the New-York Courier & Enquirer, it would appear, that this subject had engaged the attention of some of our Navy officers. That paper says, in reply to a correspondent:—

"The school established on board of the frigate Fulton, under the superintendence of Captain Perry, is an honour to our Navy, and a better man to superintend it could not be selected from any service. Capt. Perry has for years devoted his whole attention to this important subject; and so has Lieut. Lynch, than whom we know of no one who is more scientifically and practically conversant with the steam engine. In short, all who have been permitted to devote their time to this new branch of naval warfare, have made themselves practically familiar with the subject; but we repeat that the whole matter is on too limited a scale. At least one hundred, nay, all the officers now on leave, or attached to stations doing nothing, should be undergoing a course of instruction on this all-important subject, and every Navy Yard in the country should be actively employed in building steam frigates.—'Delays are dangerous;' and never was there more or truth in this old saw than at this crisis."

Ordnance for the Frontier.—Twenty-four pieces of Cannon, with their carriages, from Albany, destined for the Eastward, were brought down on the Worcester Rail Road on Monday, to Boston.

Robbery.—The Store of Mr. Ellis Gifford, in the village of Fall River, was broken open on Monday night last, and robbed of a large amount of jewelry, watches, and silver spoons. Mr. Gifford has offered a reward of \$200.

ROUSE'S POINT.—The Albany Daily Advertiser of Monday last, says,—"This important point, on the shores of Lake Champlain, is said to be now in possession of a party of Indians and British Regulars. This movement is a very recent one, and is doubtless connected with the troubles on the Maine Frontier. The point itself is about three-fourths of a mile north of the 45th degree of latitude. In the award of the King of the Netherlands, this Point was given to the United States. The non-acceptance of this 'compromise,' however, restored it to Canada. The General Government once commenced the construction of fortifications there, but desisted on ascertaining that it was beyond their bounds."

It appears that the Pennsylvania State 5 per cent. Loan for \$1,200,000, for which proposals were solicited until the 5th instant, was not taken, and it is said, that there was not even a bid for it.—On the 7th inst. Gov. PORTER communicated the fact to the Legislature in a special Message, in which he ascribes the failure "to a combination among certain institutions, to prevent these loans being taken,"—he inveighs strongly against all Banks; says he is now more assured than ever, than an entire severance of all connection between the State and the Banks should take place, and advises the immediate passage of a law authorizing the sale of the Bank Stock held by the State.

FIRES.—Two destructive fires occurred in Brooklyn, N. Y. on Monday last. The first broke out at 11 o'clock A. M. in a row of two-story wooden buildings in Sackett street, one mile from the South Ferry, and five of them were destroyed.

The other took place at half past 11 P. M. in Henry-street, a quarter of a mile from the South Ferry, in the large Whitcomb factory owned by Mr. Hurst, now in England. The building was entirely destroyed, with all its machinery. Two frame buildings on the opposite side of the street, were also nearly destroyed.

A destructive fire broke out in the town of Quincy, (Illinois) on the morning of the 17th ult. in a row of wooden buildings, occupied as groceries, provision stores, &c. It was discovered about half past 4 o'clock, and such was the rapidity of the flames, increased by a violent north wind, that by half past 5 o'clock, seven buildings were reduced to ashes. Estimated damage, twelve to thirteen thousand dollars.

The dwelling-house of Charles Daley, saddler, near Woodstock, N. B. was burnt on the morning of the 25th ult.—Daley, who slept alone in the house, perished in the flames, his wife and two children being absent from home. His body was burnt to a cinder.

Steam Boat Accident.—The New-Orleans Bulletin of the 5th inst. says,—"We regret to announce that the steamers Knickerbocker and John Mills, came in collision on Sunday night, about 15 miles above Baton Rouge, by which the latter was so seriously injured, that she immediately sunk. The John Mills was from Mayville for this city, and heavily loaded with produce, the whole of which, it is feared, will be a total loss."

FROM FLORIDA.—The Savannah

Georgian of the 7th inst. says,—"From an officer of the Army, arrived yesterday from Florida, we learn that Lieut. Makall, of the 1st Artillery, a few days since, was shot at by the Indians, while on Biscayen Beach, and received two balls through the body, but we learn that the wounds are not considered mortal.—He was in company with Capt. Trathen, of the Poinsett, and his men were about 200 yards distant at the time. The savages fired from a thicket and escaped."

We regret to state also, that Major Noel, of the 6th Infantry, shot himself accidentally with his own pistol a few days since, while on a scouting party against Indians, a few of whom were taken prisoners. Major N. had his pistol cocked, and it going off unexpectedly, inflicted on him a dangerous wound."

From the New Orleans Louisianaian.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the United States sloop of war Vandalia, we have received the following intelligence:

Colonel Hyarry was within two days march of Matamora, at the head of 2,000 men; and with 700 more who were waiting to join him, he was expected to make an attack on that town.

It appears from information at the Merchants' Exchange, that a letter was received by Admiral Douglas, from Mr. Pakenham, the English minister at Mexico, stating that there was a favorable prospect of an arrangement of the existing difficulties between France and Mexico, and that he expected to be in Vera Cruz on the 24th, for the purpose of holding a conference with Admiral Baudin on that subject. Nothing was known of the terms of the adjustment.

The blockade was strictly enforced by the French squadron.

The Vandalia had on board \$120,000 in specie.

Detroit Banks.—Two Banks at Detroit, viz. the City Bank and Michigan State Bank, have again suspended specie payments. The former has announced by advertisement, that they shall, within 60 days, be fully able to redeem all their circulation, which is but \$15,423. The Michigan State Bank also say that their Cashier is in New-York, with funds amounting to \$250,000, which will enable him to make arrangements to take up all its drafts due and coming due, and leave a surplus to be drawn for to meet its bills in circulation. We fear that these failures must be considered as an indication of a state of things which must render further similar failures in that quarter, by no means improbable.

Snow at the South.—At Charleston, S. C. on the 4th inst. Snow fell to the depth of 6 inches.—There was a little snow even at New-Orleans, on the same day, accompanied by a violent wind, which prevented Mr. Clayton, the aeronaut, from making his proposed ascension.

Snow fell to the depth of 4 inches in Cincinnati on the 2d inst. and sleighs were out for the first time this winter.

Strawberries and Snow.—The Mobile Journal of March 4th says, on Sunday we were presented with a fine large ripe strawberry, which grew in the garden of Capt. Benj. Vincent on the Spring Hill Road.

It was the more remarkable a present, because when it was brought in we were shivering in the blasts of the coldest day felt this winter, which a blazing fire of Canal coal could hardly make endurable. Yesterday was extremely cold, and in the forenoon some flakes fell, as a slight reminiscence of what a snow storm would have been a novelty worth a longer paragraph.

An award of \$5,800 damages was some time ago rendered against the New-Jersey Rail Road Company, for half an acre of land taken for the location of the road. The Company, however, appealed from the award, on account of its excessive and extravagant character, and the Supreme Court of New-Jersey sustained the appeal, and vacated the award.

The Disputed Territory.—An erroneous opinion has prevailed to a great extent in regard to this territory. It has been supposed to be a frozen, sterile region, uninhabited and unsuitable for population. It has, however, recently been explored with care, and a large portion of it is known to be as fertile and inviting to the agriculturist as any part of New England. It has great advantages of navigation, being intersected by numerous and valuable streams; and the territory is covered with a heavy growth of pine timber, forming the only considerable resource left, for this kind of timber.—[Salem Gaz.

Death by Suffocation.—The Auburn Journal states that John Wintercastle, a convict in the States prison, died in attempting to swallow a piece of meat without mastication. He had been in the prison six or seven years. On the day of his death, calling himself unwell, he went to the kitchen and requested of the keeper there a portion of victuals.—He received a potato, which he ate; and during a momentary absence of the keeper, he probably caught up a piece of boiled meat, in his great haste to swallow which, for the sake of avoiding detection, he lost his life.

THE BOUNDARY WAR.

The Boston Daily Advertiser of Wednesday last, says:—

We remarked yesterday, that according to accounts from August 2, on Saturday last, no intimation had been given of any intention to countermand the orders for the march of the troops which had just been reviewed by the Governor, towards the disputed territory. Accounts dated on Sunday, report, that the orders had been countermanded, and that it was understood, that Gov. Fairfield would on Monday send a message to the Legislature, indicating the course which he would recommend should be pursued and asking their direction.

The report from Houlton of the intended movements of the Provincial troops, mentioned by our correspondent in his letter published yesterday, must of course be regarded as mere reports, not susceptible of positive confirmation. It does not seem probable that Sir John Harvey would take the decided measure of crossing the line with his troops, before hearing from the British Minister at Washington. Nor in any event do we perceive what motive he could have in fortifying Mars Hill. It was not for him to have received the memorandum of the agreement entered into between Mr. Fox and our Government, and of course any movements of his troops cannot be considered as affording an indication of the course which he will adopt on being informed of that agreement.—The troops lately arrived at St. John from Nova Scotia, could not have reached Fredericton.

Nor does it seem probable that there can be any truth in the reports which we have had of the arrival of 500 British troops at Madawaska, or the Grand Falls, from Canada. We learn from the Quebec Gazette, that a company of the 11th Regiment crossed over the river, from Quebec to Point Levy, on the 6th inst. on their way to New Brunswick, accompanied by a detachment of the Royal Artillery, with a field piece, and several sleighs loaded with ammunition, rockets, &c. The two remaining companies of the regiment arrived on the 5th, at Quebec, from Sorel, and were to proceed on their march to New Brunswick on the 8th. Two other companies had crossed over on the 4th and 5th, and were to proceed on their march at the rate of 18 leagues a day, the distance to New Brunswick being about 80 leagues. These are only reinforcements from Quebec of which we observe any mention.

The Bangor Mechanic & Farmer says on the authority of a gentleman, who left the camp on the Aroostook on the 5th inst. that two acres of ground had been cleared and a substantial fort erected—that Fitcher's house had been pulled down, as it was in the way, and that on the 4th the troops destroyed four or five camps, and took 20 tons of hay, 100 bushels of oats, 20 barrels of pork, and their utensils, all of which were taken into our camp. They took about 70,000 boards which were very convenient in constructing their camps.

By the Eastern mail last evening we received no news of importance. The Augusta correspondent of the Portland Advertiser states that Gen. Scott and suite were to leave Augusta for Houlton on Tuesday. The Maine delegation in Congress were to have a meeting in Augusta on Monday and no Message was expected from Gov. Fairfield before Tuesday. Speaking of the report that a British force had commenced building a fortification at Mars Hill the same writer says—

The Augusta correspondent of the Argus says.

"The troops yet quartered here in good spirits, and manifest much anxiety to see the eastern country. I think it somewhat doubtful whether they will be gratified, by a march thither at present."

That Sir John Harvey is sending troops up the St. John, I have no doubt; but do not believe one word of this report that he is stationing a force at Mars Hill.—Those best acquainted with the country inform me that there can be no possible object in his doing it."

The orders for the march of the Cumberland and Oxford division had been countermanded, and they would not probably leave before Tuesday.

IMPORTANT FROM MAINE.

The Boston Daily Advertiser of Thursday, says:—

We received by the mail last evening, the following letter from our correspondent at Augusta. We have no further information from the frontier.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

House of Representatives, Augusta, 12 o'clock M. Tuesday, March 12.

A Message from the Governor in relation to the Memorandum of Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Fox. The Governor considers the arrangement unsatisfactory and unequal, and advises that the military force of the State should not be withdrawn unless the Lt. Governor of New Brunswick shall withdraw his force, and the Government of Maine be satisfied that he entirely abandons the idea of expelling its forces. Gov. Fairfield also resists the recommendation to allow Gov. Harvey concurrent jurisdiction in measures of protection to the property on the Aroostook, and advises that in case Sir John abandons his position, and withdraws his military force, that the military force of Maine should also be withdrawn, and a sufficient armed or unarmed civil posse be left on the Aroostook for its protection.

In a postscript to the Message, the Governor says that he has received a note of a pacific character from Sir John Harvey, in which he intimates his willingness to enter into arrangements upon

On the basis of the Memorandum of Mr. Fox and Mr. Harvey's note have been committed to the Committee on the N. S. Boundary and 5000 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Whidden of Calais, has just laid on the table two resolves, the purport of which, as near as I could understand, is the bustle of the House, is, that Maine is in the policy and course she has pursued in relation to the occupancy of the disputed territory. The resolves are laid upon the table until 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Oxford and Cumberland militia will remain in town and have been, this morning, maneuvering in front of the State House. Gen. Scott is in town, and will, I understand, continue here at present. He is acting the part of a mediator, and it is to be hoped that his efforts will prove successful. Notwithstanding the belligerent aspect of the matter here, I am still of opinion that war will not result. But still I see no probability that Maine will recede one iota from the position she has taken."

LATEST FROM MAINE.

The Boston papers of yesterday, contain no news of importance from Maine. Mr. Jarvis, the temporary Land Agent, arrived at Augusta, from the disputed territory, on Tuesday. The Boston Daily Advertiser says,—

"He has discharged the force first detailed, and retained the drafted militia, who were encamped on the Aroostook, from the Province line, and are engaged in placing a boom across the river at that place, to stop the descending timber."

"We have received Gov. Fairfield's message. The following extracts will give its general purport:—

"Under these circumstances, the question recurs shall we withdraw our forces from the recommendation contained in the Memoranda signed by Mr. Fox and the Secretary of State—and leave a future protection of the timber to the concurrent action and agreement of the governments of Maine and New Brunswick? Upon a full sense of the responsibility resting upon me, I have no hesitation in saying, that we ought not. I add, that the General Government has responded to our call—and with a promptness and efficiency beyond all praise, has made preparations to discharge its constitutional obligations to the State. Much is due from us on this point, to the Union. But the duty of mine to herself remains unchanged.—

"No property, for the protection of which we have an armed force, under the Land Agent and Sheriff, remains still exposed and the threat of expulsion from the territory and of invasion, which we sent military force to repel, still remains hanging over us, while British troops, it is understood, are daily concentrating on the line with the apparent purpose of carrying the avowed design of the late Governor of New Brunswick into effect."

"Under these circumstances I would commend, that, when we are fully informed, either by the declarations of the Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, or otherwise, that he has abandoned all idea of occupying the disputed territory with a military force, and attempting an expulsion of our party, it then, the Governor be authorized to withdraw our military force, leaving the land Agent with a sufficient posse, armed or unarmed, as the case may require, sufficient to carry into effect our original design, that of driving out or expelling the trespassers and preserving the timber from their depredations."

"From such an act of jurisdiction—an attempt so right and proper in itself as it is, and so imperatively called for by the circumstances of the case, we should not be driven by any power on earth."

To the Message is appended the following postscript:—

Note.—Since the foregoing Message was prepared, I have received a note from Sir John Harvey, a copy of which has been communicated. From the same manifested, I shall entertain the hope that he will take such a course as I enable Maine to pursue that indicates in the foregoing."

The communication from Sir John Harvey here referred to, expresses his presence in the agreement entered into between the British Minister and the American Secretary of State, and his desire to enter into such negotiations as may be necessary to carry it into effect.

One Thousand School Houses have been built and are now building in Ohio, under the new Common School law of that State, as we learn by the recent report of the Superintendent—Samuel W. It is further stated that the several county law courts are exercising a judicious caution in appointing competent teachers. The cause of education appears to be engaging as much of the public attention in Ohio, as any other branch of the state policy.—N. Y. American.

The Griffin, a French ship, arrived at New York from Havre, on the 10th of January. She had on board two envoys from the French government, and \$300,000 on account of the indemnity debt to the old masters. We believe this is only the first instalment which has been paid for the treaty.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The Election for Governor. Members of Congress, &c. took place in New-Hampshire on Tuesday last.—By last evening's mail we received the returns of votes for Governor from 107 towns, which give the following result:—

For John Page, (Admin.) 16,567
James Wilson, (Whig) 14,592

Maj. for Page, 1,975

The Boston Atlas of Yesterday, says, the maj. for Mr. Page will exceed 4000

CONCERT.—Mr. WHITE, the celebrated Irish Melodist, has arrived in town, and we understand intends giving a CONCERT on some evening of next week, of which due notice will be given. Mr. WHITE has drawn large and respectable audiences in New-York, Boston, Providence, and other places, and it is hoped that the lovers of music in this Town, will not permit so favorable an opportunity as this, to pass.

WHEAT BOUNTY.—It appears from a report of the Secretary of State to the Legislature of Massachusetts, that the number of bushels of Wheat, raised in 1838, for which bounty has been claimed, was 97,196 bushels, and the amount of bounty allowed, is \$9,421 92 cents.—From 72 towns no returns were received, and from ten others the returns were not made according to law.

Distressing Homicide.—Mr. David Hume, of Blount County, was shot through the head about eight o'clock on Saturday night last, while sitting by his own fire-side, and died in about two hours. He was engaged at the time in playing at drafts with a neighbor, resting his head on his hand—the balls, for there were two in the gun entered through the window, penetrated his head and into his skull. Mr. Hume had lately returned from Scotland, his native country, whither he had gone for a legacy left him by his ancestors. No discoveries have been made as to the perpetrator of this diabolical act. Mr. Hume was an intelligent and enterprising citizen, and has left an amiable and affectionate family to lament his sudden and afflictive death.—*Knockville (Ten) Register.*

Good Feeling.—The Brady Guards at Detroit invited over to a Ball the British officers from the other side.—A mob collected at the Ferry to interfere. The Police prevented any riot.—The officers arrived, were well treated, and highly delighted, and returned in safety.

Bank of France.—The Bank of France has in its vaults 236 millions of francs in specie; its notes in circulation amount to twelve millions, the deposits, on accounts of individuals are fifty nine millions; deposits of the government 180 millions; its port folio contains 165 millions consisting of paper not yet due.—The last amount shows that the institution knows how to combine prudence with promptitude in affording facilities to commerce.

New-York Police Court.

On Saturday last one Ephraim Dougherty, a married man, was arrested on a charge of theft—just in time to prevent him from committing the crime of bigamy with a young woman, said to be of highly respectable connections. It unfortunately appears, however, that a few days previous he had prevailed on her to pass the night with him, in anticipation of the marriage. Yesterday, in consequence of his arrest being reported in the papers, another young woman presented herself at the police office, and made affidavit to the fact of her marriage with the same rascal in 1836, and of her desertion by him soon afterward; and it is ascertained that he was married in 1835 to a woman who is still living, but whom he has likewise abandoned. He is now committed for trial on the charge of bigamy.

Dougherty again.—This husband of so many wives had one more claimant yesterday, in the person of a Miss Jane Fleming, who has produced vouchers that Dougherty had married her also, his first, second and third wife being still living.—N. Y. Jour. Commerce.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

A passenger on board the Lexington, a few days since, was robbed of his pocket-book, containing \$280 in bank bills, a draft on a Boston Bank for \$1430, and some other valuable papers.

Ohio River.—At Wheeling, on Friday the river had twenty-six feet water in the channel. At Cincinnati, at the beginning of last week it was also gradually rising. There is scarcely a doubt that steamboat navigation in the West has now been permanently resumed for the season.

The new law in relation to the transportation of the mail on rail roads, prohibits the Postmaster General from paying to any rail road, a rate exceeding \$3000 per annum.

NOTICE.—The 9th Lecture before the NEWPORT ATHENEUM, will be delivered at Armory Hall, by Judge J. JOSLIN, on Wednesday Evening next, March 20th.—Tickets for sale at the usual places.

Newport, March 16.

From the Boston Courier, Monday, March 11.

WOOL.—We have no change to notice in the article; there is a fair demand; and prices are very firm, with but a moderate supply of fleeces and pulled.

Prices of WOOL.—Prime Saxony fleeces 57 a 62 cents per lb.; American full blood washed, 52 a 55; do. 3-4 do. 47 a 50; do. 4 do 42 a 45; 1-4 and common, 37 a 40, superior Northern, pulled lambs' 52 a 55; No. 1 do. do. 47 a 50; No. 2 do. 30 a 35; No. 3 do. do. 20 a 30.

Sales of Wool are generally made on a credit of 6 mos. and the above quotations are the credit prices.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, March 11 [Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

At Market, 250 Beef Cattle, (including 50 unweaned last week, 10 pairs Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, and 750 Sheep.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We advance our quotations to conform to sales:—first quality at \$8 25 a \$8 75; 2d quality \$7 75 a \$8 25; 3d quality, \$6 50 a \$7 50.

Working Oxen.—A few sales effected, prices not public.

Cows and Calves.—Dull. We noticed a few sales; \$35, 42, 55 and \$60.

Sheep.—Dull: several lots were sold for less than they cost in the country. Lots were taken at \$3 75, \$4 25, \$5 and \$5 50.

Swine.—None at market. One or two lots will be at Brighton next week.

Married.

In this town on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. M'Kenzie, Capt. Joseph E. Haskins, of Portland, Me. to Miss Mary Ann Dunbar of this town.

At Wickford on Tuesday evening last, Nicholas B. Spink, Esq. of Wickford, to Miss daughter of Boone Spink, Esq. all of North Kingstown.

Died.

In this town Yesterday, Miss Susannah Westgate, aged 68 years, daughter of late Mr. James Westgate.—Funeral on Sunday afternoon, immediately after Divine service, from the house of the late Mr. Wm. S. N. Allen, on the Long Wharf, where Relatives and Friends are requested to attend without further invitation.

At St. Augustine, (Florida), on the 25th ult. Mrs. Sarah S. Williams, wife of Mr. John Williams of New Bedford, and daughter of Lancelot Williams, Esq. of Lowell, aged 27 years.

At Hartford, (Conn.) on Saturday last, Rev. WILLIAM PATTER, D. D. in the 77th year of his age.—He was for 47 years, Pastor of the Second Congregational Church, in this Town.

At Nantucket, Mr. Alexander Clusby, aged 28 years, late chief mate of the whale ship John Coggeshall, of this port—he returned from the Pacific in June last, in ill health.

At Oyster Bay, (Long-Island) on the 7th inst. Mrs. James Byles, aged about One Hundred and Eighteen Years, a native of France; he was a soldier under Gen. Wolfe.—Same evening, Alexander M'Gregor, son-in-law of Mr. Byles, aged 86 years.

Weekly Almanac.

1839.	Sun. rises.	Sun. sets.	Moon sets.	High water.
16 Saturday,	6 4	5 56	7 41	8 17
17 Sunday,	6 3	5 57	9 2	9 10
18 Monday,	6 2	5 58	10 26	10 5
19 Tuesday,	6 1	5 59	11 43	11 2
20 Wednesday,	6 0	6 0	morn. aft.	3
21 Thursday,	5 59	6 1	1 1	4
22 Friday,	5 58	6 2	2 4	2

Moon's First Qr. 22d day. 0h 37m. Morning

MERCURY MARINE LIST.

Port of Newport.

ARRIVED.

Sunday, March 8.—Sch'r Pulaski, Smith, from Savannah for Providence.

Sch'r Adams, Crowell, from Providence for Philadelphia.

Monday, March 11.—Brig Casket, Parsons, from Providence for Matanzas.

Tuesday, March 12.—Sch'r Convey, Baker, from Boston.

Sch'r Despatch, Carson, from Philadelphia for Fall River.

Sch'r Delaware, Cole, from Newbern.

Thursday, March 14.—Sch'r Benj. Biglow, Pearce, from Boston for New York—McDonough, Berry, from Cape Ann for ditto.

Friday, March 15.—Brig New-England, Colley, of Warren, 15 days from New-Orleans for Providence.—Spoke yesterday, Barque Obalin, for New York.

ENTERED.

NONE

CLEARED.

Sch'r Cues, Decker, Bath

MEMORANDA.

Clear-d at Wilmington 1st inst. Brig Echo, Messer, Havana.—4th, Eagle, Evans, for this port.

WHALEERS.

Touched at Honolulu, June 19th, ship Wm. thea, Potter, of this port. 130 blbs. oil, and sailed 20th.

At Elmoo, May 8th, Ship Wm. Lee of this port. 350 blbs. (rep. April 30th, 450.)

Arrived at Warren on Thursday, Ship Miles, Devell, from South Atlantic, with 1300 blbs. oil, (130 sperm.)

RHODE-ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—There will be a Special Meeting of the Rhode-Island Historical Society, holden at the Senate Chamber in Providence, on Saturday Next, March 16th, at 3 o'clock P. M. as business of importance will be presented for action.—A punctual and full attendance of the Corporation is earnestly solicited.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
J. MAURAN, Sec'y. pro tem.

Providence, March 9, 1839.

DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND of Forty Cents on a Dollar will be paid, on demand, to the Creditors of DUNN & ELY, of New-Shoreham, who have presented and proved their respective claims.

J. S. PECKHAM, Assignee.

New Shoreham, Feb. 23, 1839.

STATEMENT of the situation of the Banks in the State of Rhode-Island, &c. Friday, March 1st, 1839 as the same appears by the returns made by them to the Bank Commissioners.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	\$9,952,823 00
Bills in Circulation,	1,694,595 00
Balances due other Banks,	901,044 37
Net Profits on hand,	438,802 87
Dividends unpaid,	27,849 33
Deposits on interest,	612,114 12
Deposits not on interest,	900,280 56
Total amount of Liabilities,	\$14,530,509 35

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts,	\$13,905,949 67
Specie in Bank,	423,888 97
Bills of other Banks,	315,780 29
Balances due from other Banks,	399,367 95
Stock in own Bank,	106,568 05
Stock, real estate & other property,	287,956 12
Total amount of Resources,	\$14,530,509 35

Of the Notes and Bills discounted, there is payable out of the State, the sum of \$1,686,474 32

And payable in the State, 8,319,475 35

Of the circulation there is held by the Banks, 239,417 48

In the hands of the Public, 1,455,147 52

By comparing this abstract with the returns made to the Commissioners, Feb. 1st, 1839, it appears that since that date, the circulation has been reduced, \$100,858 97

The Specie has been reduced, \$30,168 97

The deposits, including dividends unpaid, have been reduced, 11,396 41

The Loans and Discounts have been increased, \$108,578 63

Published pursuant to law.

Office of the Bank Commissioners,
Providence, March 8, 1839
HENRY ANTHONY, Bank
GEORGE G. KING, Commis-
WM. PECKHAM, sioners.

FOR NEW-YORK.—THIS DAY.

Fare Reduced.—\$3 Cabin—\$1 50 Deck.

THE Steam Boat
Massachusetts,
Capt. J. COMSTOCK,
will leave NEWPORT
This Afternoon, SATURDAY, March 16th,
at 5 o'clock, for New York.

NEW LINE.—For New-York

Fare Reduced.—\$3 —Deck \$1 50.

THE New steamer
JOHN WRIGHT,
MOND, Capt. Wm.
H. TOWNSEND, will
leave Providence at 4 o'clock, & Newport
at 6 o'clock P. M. for New-York, on
MONDAY NEXT, March 18th,—and
leave New-York on Wednesday next.

The regular days for the J. W. R. to
leave Providence and Newport, until fur-
ther notice, will be Mondays and Thurs-
days, and leave New-York Wednesdays
and Saturdays.

Freight taken at 6 cents per cubic
foot. March 16.

FARE REDUCED.

"NO MONOPOLY."

PEOPLE'S NEW LINE,
FOR NEW-YORK.

Cabin Passage, \$1.—On Deck 50 cents.
Providence to Newport, 25 cents.

THE Steam Boat
LEXINGTON,
Capt. VANDERBILT,
will leave Providence
at 4 o'clock, and Newport at 6 o'clock
P. M. for New-York, on MONDAY
next, March 18th.—Freight taken at re-
duced prices.

The Engine, boilers, and Hull of the
above Boat, have been put in complete
order, and the Boat newly furnished.

Days of leaving Providence and
Newport, Mondays and Thursdays.
March 16.

TILLEY'S HOUSE,
In Thames-Street, is TO LET.
Newport, March 16.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

THE Undersigned wish to procure a suit-
able Instructor and Instructor for the
male and female Departments of PUBLIC
SCHOOL No. 2, in this Town. Persons com-
petent to instruct in a thorough English edu-
cation, and wishing to engage as Teachers,
will please send in their Proposals on or before
the 24 Wednesday in April next. Good testi-
monials will be required as to competency and
moral character.

Please address, post paid,—Committee of
Public School, No. 2.

E. TREVETT,
D. C. DENHAM,
Wm. H. DOUGLASS } Committee.

Newport, March 16, 1839.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed
Executors to the Last Will and
Testament of

PELEG HAMBLEY,
late of Portsmouth, dec. and having
duly qualified themselves, by giving bond
according to law, they request all persons
claiming, and those indebted, to make im-
mediate payment to

JOHN HAMBLEY, } Executors
BENJ. HAMBLEY, }
Portsmouth, March 11, 1839.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice
that he has been appointed by the
Court of Probate for the town of Middle-
town, Administrator on the Estate of

ESTHER COGGESHALL,
late of said Middletown, deceased,
and having accepted of said trust, and
qualified himself according to law, he re-
quests all those indebted to said Estate
to make immediate payment, and those
having claims, to present them without
delay to

SAMUEL COGGESHALL, Adm'r.
Middletown, March 7, 1839.

AUCTIONS.

BANK STOCK at Auction.

THIS DAY, March 16th.
At 12 o'clock M. will be sold at Auction,
in front of the TRADERS BANK,
10 Shares of the Capital Stock of
the Rhode-Island Union Bank,
5 do. do. Merchants Bank,
4 do. do. Newport Bank,
13 do. do. Traders Bank,
2 do. do. Coddington Manu-
facturing Company.
Conditions at the Sale.
M. HALL, Auc'r.
Newport, March 16.

HOUSE & LOT at Auction.

On MONDAY, March 25th,
At 12 o'clock M. will be sold at Auction,
on the premises.

THE Woodfall House and
Lot, situated in Franklin
street, a desirable tenement for
a small family.—Possession
given the 24th of April.—Conditions at
the time of Sale. M. HALL, Auc'r.
Newport, March 16.

BROADCLOTHS AT AUCTION

THE Subscriber having made different
arrangements in his business, will
sell at Public Auction his entire stock of
Broadcloths, commencing on

Saturday, March 30th, at 9 o'clock A. M.
At this Store, viz:—One entire case of
Cloths consisting of black, blue, olive,
green, brown, mixed, and other colors.—
Also, a great variety of Remnants.

As the Sales will be peremptory, Deal-
ers as well as the Public generally, are
invited to attend.

Conditions liberal, and made known at
the sale. M. HALL, Auc'r.
N. B.—The Cloths can be examined
any time previous to the sale. March 16.

On WEDNESDAY, April 10
At 12 o'clock M. will be sold at Auction,
on the premises.

THE LOT at the corner
of Thames-street and
Washington-Square, with the
large three-story Dwelling-
House, the small two-story House ad-
joining, and other out-buildings thereon
standing, formerly occupied by Dr. E.
W. Case, dec.—The situation of this
property, at the junction of the principal
streets and avenues of the Town, renders
it a first rate stand for business of almost
any description.—The terms, which will
be liberal, made known at the time and
place.—For further particulars, apply to
ELISHA CASE, Newport, or to WILLET
CARPENTER, North Kingstown.
Newport, March 9, 1839.

New and fashionable Goods.

STATTINS and fig'd Cashmeres, for
Cloaks.—Also, A. A. Thybets and
Merinoes, of the most desirable colours;
beautiful Prints of the latest patterns;
dark fashionable bonnet Ribbons; Cash-
mere and gauze scarfs; fur tippets, super
mousselin de Laine; black lace veils; co-
lor'd knitting worsteds, velvets, &c. &c.

Just received, and opening by
H. SESSIONS,
N. B. 10, 162, Thames-st.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the last
Will and Testament of NICHOLAS
GEOFFROY, late of Newport, dec. hav-
ing given bonds to the Court of Probate
of Newport, for the faithful discharge of
the duties of said trust, request all persons
having claims against the estate of said
Geoffroy, to present them for adjustment;
and those indebted, to make immediate
payment to

E. P. FAISNEAU, } Executors.
EDWARD SHERMAN, }
Newport, March 9.

TO MASON.

WE have now on hand, a good As-
sортment of Dexter, white lump,
Dexter Joint, Thomaston, and Camden
LIME; Taunton Bricks and tiles; Hy-
draulic cement, calcined Plaster of Paris,
brick, stone and plastering trowels, &c.
—All which is offered for sale at the low-
est market prices, by

Dec. S. WEDDEN & BULL.

A REAL BLESSING to MOTHERS

DR. J. L. PARRIS'S
CELEBRATED AMERICAN
SOOTHING SYRUP.
For Children cutting their Teeth.
TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

THIS infallible Remedy has preserved hun-
dreds of Children, when thought past recovery,
from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup
is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover.
This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious
and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to
let it be rubbed. When infants are at
the age of four months, though there is no ap-
pearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup
should be used on the gums, to open the pores.
Parents should never be without the Syrup in
the nursery where there are young children,
for if a child wakes in the night with pains in
the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by
opening the pores and healing the gums
thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

EVANS'S CAMOMILE PILLS.
Mr. Wm. B. RIDER having resigned
the Agency for the sale of this Valuable
Medicine, the same has been taken by
WM. D. CALLAHAN, and the Pills
are kept for Sale at

WM. CALLAHAN'S Book-Store.

AUCTIONS.

On SATURDAY, March 16.
Will be LET at Auction, at X o'clock
A. M., commencing at the Brick Market.
THE STALLS in both Market
Houses.—Also, the Monument
Lot, so called, for One Year.—Condi-
tions at time and place
Wm. LOVIE, Auc'r.
Newport, March 2.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, March 23,
At X o'clock A. M. will be sold at Au-
ction, at the Store of S. M. Stedman,
in Broad-street.

A LARGE Lot of CABINET FUR-
NITURE and CHAIRS, new and
in complete order.—Also, A first rate
second-hand CHAIRS and Harness.—
Conditions at time and place of sale.
Wm. LOVIE, A. c'r.
Newport, March 9.

On MONDAY, April 1st,
Will be sold at Auction, at 3 o'clock P.
M. at the Church, (unless the Taxes
are previously paid.)

DEW No 28, in Trinity Church.—
By order of the Vestry,
C. G. PERRY, Jun. Warden,
Wm. LOVIE, Auc'r.
Newport, March 16.

To be sold at Public Auction
On WEDNESDAY, May 15th, at XI
o'clock A. M. on the premises,
(If not previously sold at private sale.)

THE Dwelling House and
Lot of Land at the cor-
ner of Spring and Mary-streets,
late the residence of Clarke
Rodman, dec.—For further particulars,
apply to

EDWARD W. LAWTON { Esq's.
GEORGE BOWEN,
Newport, March 16.

ADMINISTRATORS SALES.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Hon.
Court of Probate of the town of
Portsmouth, will be sold at Public Auction,
on SATURDAY, March 16th, 1839,
at X o'clock A. M. on the premises, (if
fair, if not, the first fair day after.)—
All the right, title and interest, of JOSEPH
TALLMAN, late of Portsmouth, deceased,
had at the time of his death, in and to a
certain Lot of Land, with a Dwelling-
House and other buildings thereon stand-
ing, containing about Twenty Rods, be-
lieved to be more or less, bounded and
bounded as follows.—Northerly and easterly
on land of Thales Tallman, southerly and
westerly on the highway.—Held Real
Estate should not sell for enough to pay
the just debts and funeral expenses of
said deceased, the reversion in the W.
dow's Dower will be sold immediately
after the above sale.—Conditions made
known at the Sale.

JOHN B. COOK, Adm'r.
Portsmouth, Feb. 12, 1839.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Court
of Probate of the Town of Ports-
mouth, will be sold at Public Auction,
on SATURDAY, March 16th, 1839, at
XI o'clock A. M. on the premises, (if
fair, if not, the first fair day after.)—All
the right, title and interest of Prince McCorrie
late of Portsmouth, dec. had in and to a
certain parcel of Land, situated in said
Portsmouth, containing Nine Acres, more
or less, bounded northerly on land of
Abner Chase; easterly by the main road
and southerly and westerly on land of
Jeremiah Gifford;—or so much of said
Premises as will be sufficient to raise the
sum of \$461 15 cents, and pay incidental
expenses.—Conditions made known at
the Sale. ELIAS MCCORRIE, Adm'r.
Portsmouth, Feb. 12, 1839.

PROBATE NOTICES

Court of Probate, Newport March 4, 1839.

WHEREAS the Administrator on the Es-
tate of ROSSSELL CLARKE, dec. presented
said ROSSSELL CLARKE's Administration Account
on the Estate of GEORGE S. HAZ RD,
late of Newport, dec. for examination and al-
lowance

It is ordered, That the consideration thereof
be referred to a Court of Probate, to be held at
the State House in Newport, on the first Mon-
day in April next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that
previous notice be given by publishing a copy
of this Order three weeks in the Newport Mer-
cury, for all persons interested, to appear at
said time and place, and be heard.

By Order,
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

DUMFRIES' EYE WATER!

NONE genuine unless signed T. KID-
DER, sole proprietor and successor to Dr.
Conway by whom it is for Sale at his Coun-
ting Room, No. 99 Court street, Boston, and
also for sale by his special appointment by

R. R. HAZARD.
At the Sign of the Golden Mortar, near
the State House.
Newport, Feb. 28,

POETRY.

The two following Hymns were written by

Lord GLENELG.

HYMN.

When gathering clouds around I view,
And days are dark and friends are few;
On him I lean, who, not in vain,
Experienced every human pain.
He sees my wants, allays my fears,
And counts and treasures up my tears.

If aught could tempt my soul to stray
From heavenly wisdom's narrow way,
To flee the good I would pursue,
Or do the sin I would not do;
Still he who felt temptation's power,
Shall guard me in that dangerous hour.

If wounded love my bosom swell,
Despised by those I prized too well;
He shall his pitying aid bestow,
Who felt on earth severe woe;
At once betrayed, denied, or fled,
By those who shared his daily bread.

When vexing thoughts within me rise,
And he, who once vouchsafed to bear
The sickening anguish of despair,
Shall sweetly soothe, shall gently dry,
The throbbing heart, the streaming eye.

When sorrowing o'er some stone I bend,
Which covers all that was a friend,
And from his hand, his voice, his smile,
Divides me for a little while;
My Saviour marks the tears I shed;
For "Jesus wept" o'er Lazarus' dead.

And oh, when I have safely passed
Through every conflict but the last,
Still, Lord! unchanged, watch beside
My dying bed, for Thou hast said;
Then point to realms of cloudless day,
And wipe the latest tear away.

THE LITANY.

Saviour! when in dust thou lie,
Low we bow th' adoring knee,
When, repentant, to the skies
Scarcely we lift our streaming eyes,
O, by all the pains and woes,
Suffered once for man below,
Jesus! look with pitying eye:
Hear our solemn litany.

By Thy birth and early years;
By Thy human grief and fears,
By Thy fasting and distress,
In the lonely wilderness;
By Thy victory, in the hour
Of the subtle tempter's power;
Jesus! look with pitying eye:
Hear our solemn litany.

By the sympathy that wept
O'er the grave where Lazarus slept;
By Thy bidding tears that flowed
O'er Salome's festal board;
By the troubled sigh that told
Treason lurked within Thy fold,
Jesus! look with pitying eye:
Hear our solemn litany.

By Thine hour of dark despair;
By Thine agony of prayer;
By the purple robe of scorn;
By Thy wounds, Thy crown of thorns,
Cross and passion, pangs and cries;
By Thy perfect sacrifice;
Jesus! look with pitying eye:
Hear our solemn litany.

By Thy deep expiring groan;
By the sealed sepulchral stone;
By Thy triumph o'er the grave;
By Thy power from death to save;
Mighty Lord! ascended Lord,
To Thy throne in heaven restored!
Prince and Saviour! hear the cry
Of our solemn litany.

FROM THE KNICKERBOCKER.

TO A SISTER ON HER BIRTH-DAY

I'd search the field with gladness,
If frost bound not the earth.
To welcome in with flowers,
The day that gave thee birth.

I have no gems to send thee,
From wealth's embellished shrine;
The goddess coyly shuns me,
Her favors are not mine.

What, then, can I now give thee,
To prove a brother's care?
No token but a blessing,
No offering but a prayer.

I cannot ask, my sister,
That thou shouldst list peerless reign
In Fashion's gorgeous temple,
Or Fortune's gay domain.

May the breath of Peace propel thee
Along the stream of life,
And the star of Faith beguile thee
From all its woe and strife!

And may the Love now round thee
Grow deeper every day,
And bless thee more my sister;
For this—for this I pray!

Marine and Fire Insurance.

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY. Providence, R. I. continue to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactures, Buildings and Merchandise, and also against **MARINE RISKS**, on favorable terms. The capital stock is

\$150,000.

all paid in and invested. The following persons are the Directors, viz:—
William Rhodes, Shubael Hutchins,
Wilber Kelly, Ebenezer Kelly,
Samson Almy, Martin Stoddard,
Oray Taft, Solomon Townsend,
Amos R. Stafford, Samuel N. Richmond,
Robert D. Smith, Nathaniel Bishop,
Resolved Waterman.

Persons wishing for Insurance, are requested to direct their applications (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property,) per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance in Newport, may be made to Mr. GEORGE BOWEN, Agent. **WILLIAM RHODES**, President.
ALLEN O. PECK, Secy.
American Insurance Co's }
Office, June 4, 1838.

THE HAIR.
The Inhabitants of Boston and its vicinity are astonished at the wonderful efficacy of the **Genuine Buffalo Oil**. It has recently been discovered to be the most effectual remedy now in use to promote the growth and improve the beauty of the Hair—Price 37¢ cents. As a security against counterfeits, please observe the signature of the proprietor, Wm. Brown, also an expensive engraving representing the Buffalo Hunt.

The above is for Sale in Newport, by **R. R. HAZARD**, and **R. J. TAYLOR**.
Newport, Nov. 17.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEWPORT HOW TO BE SECURE FROM COUNTERFEIT PILLS.

PURPORTING TO BE

BRANDRETH PILLS,

Buy of the Only Authorized Agent in your Place.

W. S. VOSE,

At his Store, 124 Thames-street, or the Lottery Office 97 Thames-street.

And at those Places Only.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

STOREKEEPERS SECURITY.

All persons who are authorized to travel for Doctor Benjamin Brandreth, have invariably a power of attorney from him, roved before the clerk of the county of New-York. Without this is exhibited, touch, taste, nor handle.

STILL FURTHER.

Dr. Brandreth's Travellers never require the money in advance. Dr. B's terms being, Medicines to be paid for when sold.

SECURITY TO THE PUBLIC.

Observe that the certificate is dated this year eighteen hundred thirty-eight, in figures and see that such figures are engraved not written.

Inquire whether the power of attorney was seen when the Pills were left, &c. &c. All Pills having Wm Brandreth on label, and George Hodgkinson on the edge are counterfeits, and made to Deceive the Public and evade the law at the same time.

These, and indeed ALL counterfeit pills, if used according to the directions which accompany my pills, are calculated to Destroy Life. They are made by men having no standing or respectability, without habitation or name—perfectly careless of consequences, provided money is obtained.

Extract from Dr B's Address to the citizens of the United States.]

And be careful to remember that I have never authorized any Doctor, Druggist, Apothecary, or Pedler in the United States to sell my pills. These contemptible persons universally sell counterfeits; and that Tradesmen who are made agents, have each of them a counterfeit certificate of Agency, signed in writing with a pen by me; and which certificate requires renewal every twelve months, it being no guarantee for more than one year from date, that the Pills sold by the holder are genuine, is not written, it is ENGRAVED.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

241, Broadway, New-York.

N. B. All travellers from me have a power of attorney, proved before the Clerk of the County of New-York. Observe it.

Dr Brandreth has at a very great expense established the following offices, for the exclusive sale of his Vegetable Universal Pills, which he begs to be understood shall be always equal to what they have been, and that no expense shall be spared in their manufacture. This he guarantees on his honor.

New-York, (Principal)—241 Broadway.
Philadelphia—8 North Eighth street.
Baltimore—80 South Charles street.
Boston—19 Hanover street.

Albany—Corner of Green and Hudson st's.
Pittsburg, Pa.—154 Wood street.
Cincinnati—119 Main street.
Louisville, Ky.—99 Fourth street.
St. Louis, Mo.—56 1/2 Market street.
New-Orleans—3 Old Levee.

"Public Opinion is seldom wrong."—Junius

PUBLIC OPINION.—Public opinion is perhaps the only unerring guide from whose decision there is no appeal; and was there ever such a manifestation of its approval, as there is with Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills?—Step by step has this medicine wormed itself into favor, in spite of envy, detraction and scorn.—Triumphant has been its progress to its present sphere of extensive usefulness. It has surmounted obstacles before which quackery sinks paralysed—and has gained for itself a reputation which neither Physicians, nor flippant, sordid, counterfeiting apothecaries can ever injure.—These charlatans nevertheless do assail it with the malignant shafts of their despicable envy, and which rebounds upon themselves with a power each day on the increase, until they themselves will be covered with the slime of their own manufacturing. They can no more injure the reputation of BRANDRETH'S PILLS than they can lay their hands upon the sun.

"Or with polluted finger tarnish it." If to discover the cause and nature of disease,—if to make a medicine universal in its powers, and universal in its curative effects upon every kind of malady, proved by the cures performed upon thousands of persons, restored to the blessings of health; if to add these things be praise worthy, then is Dr. Benjamin Brandreth entitled to the praise of this and each succeeding generation. By the means he points out, chronic infirmities and premature death are prevented. What are these means? Simply Vegetable Purgation, and it is now an established fact that there is no other way by which a real cure can be effected.

SUB-AGENTS, in the State of R. Island. Will hereafter receive their supplies from Mr. JOHN O. LANGLEY, Dr. BRANDRETH'S duly authorized Travelling Agent, or from the New-England Office.

19 Hanover-Street, 19

The Only Office in Boston for Dr. Benj.

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.

Dr. Brandreth's Agents in the City of Providence, are

M. Robinson, 49 Westminster street,
John Shaw, 95 North Main street,
Wm. G. Crump, No. 1 Market square,
Stephen Martin, 35 N. Main street,
Noel Mathewson, 168 South Main street,
W. Ames, 115 High street.

Sub Agents for the State of Rhode-Island, are

Pendleton & Marvel, Smithfield, at Slaters'ville.

Pawtucket, James T. Benedict,
Central Falls, Richard Smith,
Gloucester, D. C. Tourtelot & Co.

Pawtucket, A. W. Potter,
Wickford Village, R. W. Reynolds,
South-Kingstown, S. Robinson,
Richmond, W. Reynolds,

North-Providence, A. Irons jun.
Kingston, Mrs. Mary Ingraham
Coventry, J. C. Harris, C. Greene, Remington & E. Ellis.

East-Greenwich, George S. Gardner, and B. F. Bateman.

Warwick, B. F. Vaughn, Thom presn A. Mill, Amos Fiske, Amos Stone & Co.

Scituate, Joseph W. Warner, Harley Fisk, Manufacturing Co. Store.

Little-Compton, Church & Brownell,
Tiverton, Samuel Seabury.

Do Four-corners, Oliver Hicks,
Bristol, John Gladding,
Warren, S. A. Driscoll.

Charlestown, W. A. Hoxie,
Cranston, J. R. Potter.

Burrillville, Richard Olney, D. Shumway

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

For 1, 241 Broadway, N. Y.

ON LOW SPIRITS.

Low spirits is a certain state of the mind accompanied by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers suppose this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen, technically called hypochondria, which are situated on the right or left side of that cavity, whence comes the name hypochondriasis.

SYMPTOMS.

The common corporeal symptoms are flatulency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations, costiveness, spasmodic pains, giddiness, dimness of sight, palpitations and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance, or engaging in anything that demands vigor or courage. Also languidness—the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding, melancholy, and dejected, accompanied with a total derangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the judgment, exhibit the infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the weakest.

CAUSES.

A sedentary life of any kind, especially severe study, protracted to a late hour in the night, and rarely relieved by social intercourse, or exercise, a dissolute habit great excess in eating and drinking, the immediate use of mercury violent purgatives, the suppression of some habitual discharge, (as the obstruction of the menses,) or long continued eruption; relaxation or debility of one or more important organs within the abdomen is a frequent cause.

TREATMENT.

The principal objects of treatment are to remove indigestion, to strengthen the body, and to enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise early hours regular meals, and pleasant conversation. The bowels (if costive) being carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know nothing better calculated to obtain this end, than Dr. Wm. Evans' Aperient Pills—being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels once cleansed, his estimable Camomile Pills, (which are tonic, anodyne and spasmodic) are an infallible remedy, and without dispute, have proved a blessing to the numerous public. Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercury, but it should not be resorted to; to use it in many cases will greatly aggravate the symptom.

READ THE FOLLOWING

Interesting and Astonishing FACTS!

The following are amongst upwards of 25,000 Cures performed in One Year by the use of Dr. W. EVANS' Medicines.

MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOFS

of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Wm. EVANS' celebrated CAMOMILE and

APERIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, in alleviating afflicted mankind.

Mr. Robert Cameron, 101 Bowery, Disease, Chronic Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Symptoms, unusual flatulency in the bowels, severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesmus loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiar foetid matter, mixed with blood. Mr. Cameron is enjoying perfect health, and returns his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefit he has received.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham-street, New-York.

To James Dickson, 36 Cornhill, Boston,

Agent for the sale of Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Pills.

Lowell, Nov. 15, 1836.

Dear Sir—Knowing by experience that every reference that the afflicted receive of the beneficial results of medicines, I cheerfully offer mine to the public, in behalf of Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Pills. I have been afflicted for the last ten years, with distress in the head and chest; often so bad as to deprive me of sleep for three or four nights in succession, but have never found relief by any of my friends' prescriptions, until my wife saw the advertisements in the paper; when she persuaded me to send for some, which I did, and obtained two boxes and bottles, which resulted in almost completely restoring me to health, although I have not yet entirely finished them. Should you consider this any benefit to your self, or to the public, you have my cheerful permission to publish it. Yours, respectfully, THOMAS K. GOODHUE, Central st.

ASTHMA—three years standing.—Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms—Great labored flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some notice of a package of the Pills, which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

LIVER COMPLAINT of Ten years standing.—Mrs. HANNAH BROWN wife of Joseph Brown, North Sixth st. near Second street. Williamsburgh, afflicted for the last ten years with Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain. urine high colored, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Brown was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Brown procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWN.

Sworn before me, the 4th day of Jan. 1837

PETER PINKNEY Com. of Deeds.

The above named Medicine is for Sale in

NEWPORT,

WM. D. CALLAHAN.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS,

And PHENIX BITTERS.

A CONTRAST.—All nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America.

Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only enabled to paddle about the shores. Just so with the Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of—HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not—By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty active man of business, but, comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth.

I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 367 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the "all-infallible" mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only are the true course to permanent good health.

JOHN MOFFAT.

General Remarks relative to Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

These medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduring them with renewed tone and vigor that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his Vegetable Life Pills within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and solely vegetable, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes & recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened masses which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age.

The second effect of the Vegetable Life Pills is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence, all violent purgatives leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhoea and Cholera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are considered to be occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life Pills have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel. Also, Worms by dissolving from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus which evenstight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers and Interstices Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; Scorbatic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, by their alternative effects upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints.

Salmon, Clouds and other disagreeable Complexions.

The use of these Pills effect an entire cure of the Salt Rheum, Erysipelas and a striking improvement in the Clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases. Pills—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation.

It is well known to hundreds in this city that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty-five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the compass of the Materia Medica. He however at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

Directions for use.—The Proprietor of the Vegetable Life Pills does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease. The usual dose is from 2 to 5, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require; those more robust, or of very costive habit, may begin with 3, and increase to 4, or even 5 pills, and they will effect sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. They usually operate in 10 or 12 hours, and never give pain, unless the bowels are very much enlaid. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances.—One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of water may be given to an infant in the following doses—a tea spoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHENIX BITTERS, are so called because they possess the power of restoring the expiring centers of health to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phenix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phenix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS and AGUES of all kinds. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phenix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of these bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from the use of mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and the Phenix Bitters, in the doses before recommended.

N. B.—These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy for the rushing of blood to the head, or all violent headaches, the douloureux, &c. All persons who are predisposed to apoplexy, palsy, &c, should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head restore perspiration, and throw off every impurity by the pores of the skin.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Persons using the Life Medicines, are advised to take the Pills at night, in sufficient quantities to operate two or three times on the bowels in the course of the next day. Also take a table-spoonful of the Bitters half an hour before each meal. For those of a delicate or enfeebled constitution, half the quantity may be sufficient.

For further particulars of MOFFAT'S Life Pills, and Phenix Bitters, apply at Mr. Moffat's Office, No. 367, Broadway, New-York, or at

R. J. TAYLOR'S

Medicine Store, No. 148, Thames-street

Newport, (R. I.)

Where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or \$1 per box; and the Bitters for \$1 or \$2 per bottle.—Numerous Certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both may be there inspected.

Newport, Sept. 22.

Newport Dye House.

JOSEPH VINER & CO.

SILK, COTTON & WOOLLEN DYERS.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public, of Newport and vicinity, that they have fitted up a new DYE HOUSE, with every suitable convenience, situated on Tanner-street, east of the Friends Meeting-House, where they are prepared to dye, and finish in the best possible manner, the following articles viz:—such as—

Broadcloths, Silks,
Cambrics, Crapes,
Merinos, Satins,
Circassians, Pongees,
Bombazines, Lincies,
Gloves, &c. &c. &c.

Also, Permanent colors on Carpet yarn, merino, circassian, bombazine, and crapes dyers gentlemen's woollen garments, such as dress frock and great coats, scarves, vests and pelisses—dye and pressed so as to appear like new, without tipping.

They will also clean gentlemen's woollen garments of every description, in a neat style—merino and cashmere shawls cleansed and whitened, without injury to the border—carpets and woollen table cloths cleansed also.

All articles left at the Dye-House on Tanner-street, or with the following Agents, will receive prompt attention:—Edward Masou, Fall-River; Silas Alden, No. 98, Union-street, New-Bedford; A. H. Thomas, Wickford.

Grateful for the patronage already received, they solicit a continuance of the same, which they will endeavor to merit.

Newport, May 19, 1835.

Clerk's Office, Town-Council, Newport,

February 23d, 1839.

THOSE persons wishing to obtain a Tavern and Retail License, will make application for the same at the Clerk's Office, on or before Saturday, the 30th of March next, and leave the name of the person who is to sign their bond as surety; and deposit the amount of license money, which if license is not granted them, will be returned.—It was ordered, that the above notice be published in all the newspapers of this town.

B. B. HOWLAND, Council Clerk

Consumption!

TO THE ASTHMATIC AND CO-SUMPTIVE.

THE most prevalent and fatal of all diseases incident to civilized society, the Consumption may generally be traced to the least alarming of disorders, a slight but neglected Cold! By estimation it appears that ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND